

SCHEDULE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this morning there will be a period for morning business, and we will be awaiting possible House action on the omnibus appropriations bill, which is a result of negotiations completed early this morning. The Senate may also be asked to turn to consideration of any other items cleared for action, including the Presidio-parks bill conference report and the FAA reauthorization conference report. Rollcall votes are possible today, and if votes should prove to be necessary, the leader will attempt to give Members as much notice as possible prior to those rollcall votes.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE
CALENDAR—H.R. 3452

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYL). The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3452) to make certain laws applicable to the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

DESIGNATING THE AMOS F.
LONGORIA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2700 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2700) to designate the building at 8302 FM 327, Elmhurst, Texas, which houses operations of the United States Postal Service, as the "Amos F. Longoria Post Office Building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 5413

(Purpose: To clarify the provision of section 3626(b) of title 39, United States Code, defining an "institution of higher education")

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, Senator PRYOR has an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], for Mr. PRYOR, proposes an amendment numbered 5413.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, insert after line 9 the following new section:

SEC. 2. INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Paragraph (3) of section 3626(b) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking the period and inserting ", and includes a nonprofit organization that coordinates a network of college-level courses that is sponsored primarily by nonprofit educational institutions for an older adult constituency."

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, today I am asking the Senate to approve H.R. 2700, a bill to name a post office in Elmhurst, TX, the "Amos F. Longoria Post Office Building," with an amendment. The amendment, which I offered in the Governmental Affairs Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee and which was unanimously adopted, addresses mailing problems faced by Elderhostel, an independent, nonprofit organization which operates a central course catalog and registration system for college level classes for people over the age of 60. These courses are sponsored by colleges and universities at more than 1,900 colleges, universities, museums, national parks, and environmental education centers in the United States, Canada, and 47 other countries. Elderhostel receives no Federal or State support.

Elderhostel provides easy access to these continuing education programs through the mailing of its course catalog. Unfortunately, a U.S. Postal Service definition prevents Elderhostel from mailing their catalog at a second-class catalog rate. This catalog rate is used, for example, by the American Bar Association's continuing legal education material. Elderhostel is barred from using that rate because rather than being a catalog of one institution of higher learning, it is a compilation of courses offered by otherwise eligible "regularly incorporated nonprofit institutions of learning."

The amendment I am offering to H.R. 2700 simply expands the definition of an institution of higher education eligible to mail at second-class rates to include a nonprofit organization that coordinates a network of college level courses that nonprofit colleges and universities offer to older adults. The National Federation of Nonprofits, the Advertising Mail Marketing Association, and the Direct Marketing Association have no objection to this legislation.

Mr. President, H.R. 2700, as amended, will solve a problem caused by the fact that Elderhostel doesn't fit neatly into the Postal Service's definitions and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment and pass the bill.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5413) was agreed to.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be

deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2700) was deemed read the third time and passed.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN
POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 2153, which was introduced earlier today by Senator COHEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2153) to designate the United States Post Office building located in Brewer, Maine, as the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building," and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, at the request of the city of Brewer, ME, I am introducing S. 2153, legislation to name the post office building in Brewer the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building."

For the people of Maine, Joshua Chamberlain is a household name—Civil War hero, four-term Governor of Maine, president of Bowdoin College, scholar and professor. He is recognized among many historians as one of the most remarkable soldiers in American history. He played a crucial role at Little Round Top, on the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, when he led the 20th Regiment Infantry, Maine Volunteers in holding the extreme left flank of the Union line against Confederate attack. After running out of ammunition and being outnumbered two to one, Chamberlain rallied his regiment, charged down Little Round Top using bayonets to break up the Confederate attack and took nearly 400 Confederate prisoners. In 1893, Congress gave him the Medal of Honor for his gallantry at Gettysburg.

He is also remembered for the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, when Gen. Ulysses S. Grant chose Chamberlain to receive the formal surrender of weapons and colors.

His ancestors migrated from England in the mid 1600's settling in Woburn, MA, and made their own significant contributions serving this country. His great-grandfathers served in the Revolution, his grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812, and his father acted as second in command on the American side in the Aroostook War in 1839.

Joshua Chamberlain was born in Brewer, ME, in 1828. He attended school in Brewer, graduated from Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, ME, in 1852 and

completed a course at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1855. He married that year and served as professor of rhetoric, oratory, and modern languages at Bowdoin.

In 1862, he was granted a leave of absence to study abroad but he abandoned this plan and enlisted as lieutenant colonel of the 20th Maine. He remained in active service until the end of the Civil War, taking part in 24 battles including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Five Forks. He was wounded six times, once almost fatally at Petersburg. He was made a brigadier general on the field by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Chamberlain returned briefly to his academic duties at Bowdoin, but was soon elected Governor of Maine, a position he served with great distinction for four terms. He helped to establish the new agricultural and technical college at Orono which eventually grew into the University of Maine.

In 1871 he returned to Bowdoin to serve as president while also lecturing on mental and moral philosophy, political science, and public law. He died in Portland in 1914 at the age of 85.

The Civil War, comments historian Geoffrey Ward, "was a war that thrust figures of common clay into monuments of true grandeur." How well the actions of Joshua Chamberlain affirm this observation. He was a man inspired to greatness by the cause he served. I hope my colleagues will work with me in passing this legislation as a means of paying tribute to the many years of outstanding service Joshua Chamberlain gave to the State of Maine and the country.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleague Senator Bill COHEN in sponsoring legislation to name the U.S. Post Office in Brewer, ME, in honor of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. Chamberlain, who was born in Brewer on September 8, 1828, and grew up there, went on to play an important role in the history of Maine and the United States.

Historians will recognize the name of Joshua Chamberlain, whose remarkable military career placed him at some of the most critical battles of the Civil War. At the Battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Chamberlain commanded the 20th Maine Infantry Regiment which held down the extreme left flank of the Union line. Chamberlain and his regiment defended Little Round Top until their ammunition ran out, at which point he ordered "fix bayonets" and led an unexpected charge down the hill capturing nearly 400 Confederate prisoners. Chamberlain's leadership is credited with contributing significantly to the North's victory at the pivotal Battle of Gettysburg.

During the Civil War, Chamberlain commanded troops in 24 battles as well as numerous skirmishes. He was wounded six times and was promoted to general on the battlefield by Gen.

U.S. Grant. At the war's end, General Chamberlain was given the honor of receiving the Southern Surrender at Appomattox Court House, ordering his own troops to stand at attention and salute the defeated Army of Northern Virginia. General Chamberlain was given the honor of first place in the last Grand Review in Washington following the Civil War.

Mr. President, the extraordinary public service of Joshua Chamberlain did not end with the Civil War. After he returned to Maine following his military career, Chamberlain was elected Governor by the largest majority in the State's history. He was subsequently reelected three times.

The people of Brewer and Maine are rightfully proud of their distinguished native son. The Brewer City Council and the Brewer-Orrington Customer Advisory Council have both requested that the memory of Joshua Chamberlain be honored by naming the U.S. Post Office in Brewer after him. This is a fitting tribute to an outstanding American.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2153) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2153

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The United States Post Office building located at 22 Parkway South, Brewer, Maine, shall be known and designated as the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building".

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed in morn-

ing business for a period up to 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, we are now in the final hours, it appears, of the process of wrapping up this session of Congress and putting together an omnibus appropriations bill, which I understand late last night was agreed to between the White House and the Congress.

I want to talk a little bit about this process and specifically about sections of that bill which I have responsibility for, or had responsibility for as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State.

I have to say, I was startled by the manner in which these proceedings went forward. I was discouraged. The taxpayers, to put it quite simply, have been fleeced. It is beyond my most pessimistic anticipations that the events that occurred in the spending of taxpayers' dollars over the last few days would have occurred under a Republican Congress. I can understand that they have occurred under a liberal Presidency, a Democratic Presidency, but to have them occur under a Republican Congress is, I think, a sad and trying day for the American taxpayer who has traditionally looked to the Republicans for fiscal responsibility.

The budget, as it was proposed by the Republican Congress, basically flat funded discretionary spending accounts of the United States for the next year. We were, however, put in the very difficult position—and the blame does not really lie with the Congress here; it lies with the Presidency—we were put, I should say are put, in the very difficult position by the President that if we did not spend a heck of a lot more money in a heck of a lot of other accounts, he would veto the proposals of our Congress. The Congress had put together proposals, the purpose of which was to institute financial responsibility.

You have to understand that not only ourselves, but especially our children will be facing a nation which will end up being fiscally bankrupt if we do not undertake some responsibility.

We have been spending more money than we have been taking in for a long period of time. Although the number is going down, the fact is, it still is a considerable number, over \$100 billion of deficit this year, and as we move into the outer years here, as we move into the year 2000 and beyond, it goes back rather sharply.

So the need for fiscal responsibility has not left, or should not have left, the agenda of American Government. Yet, the White House told us that if we did not spend a great deal more money in a number of accounts which they were interested in, that they would veto the bills and they would force us into a shutdown of the Government.